

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXXVI.]

WASHINGTON, MAY, 1860.

[No. 5.

Message of the President of the Republic of Liberia ; DECEMBER 9, 1859.

We are pleased to offer our readers the most important parts of the late Message of President BENSON. They show very decided progress in the interests and influence of the Republic during the year.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives :

In making this communication to you, at the opening of your regular annual session, it is very proper that I should introduce it with a devout acknowledgment of the mercies of our Heavenly Father, whose superintending care has watched over and graciously conducted this young nation through the vicissitudes of another year.

Our seasons have been favorable. The soil has very bountifully rewarded the hand of industry. Commerce has manifestly increased.—With few exceptions, among some of the native clans, peace predominates. Our foreign relations may be regarded as tranquil. And though a contagion visited this country this year, and threatened great destruction in its strides among the aborigines, and some four or five of our settlements; yet, excepting New

Georgia, the mortality has been less than what was anticipated soon after it made its appearance. And to-day, I am happy to be able to express the fact, already known to you, that a spirit of intelligent, manly industry, and of independence, obtains within the Republic, to a degree beyond that of any former period in the history of Liberia.

Convened, as you are, from all parts of the Republic, to commence under so favorable circumstances, the first session of the incumbency with which you were invested last May by the free and enlightened suffrage of your fellow citizens, there is much at present, as well as in the prospect, to encourage you in your work of legislation, which your knowledge of the wants of your respective counties, as well as of the general government, will, I doubt not, enable you to do creditably and advantageously to the country.

I have striven, so far as was reasonably practicable, to carry out the laws enacted at the last session of the Legislature. Immediately after the close of the session, I directed the boundary lines of the Corporation of the City of Robertsport to be

fixed, in conformity to the act reducing its area, and directed the lands lying contiguously thereto, to be laid off in farm lots for original volunteers and immigrants; which has been done to the general satisfaction. I have not been able to make a visit there in person this year, but I am officially as well as otherwise informed, that the settlement is manifestly improving, and promises not to be second, very soon, to any of our seaboard settlements, in many respects.

The aborigines of that section of country, though apparently submissive to the laws of the Republic, and their deportment to a very great extent respectful and loyal, are nevertheless distracted at times, more or less, by tribal or clannish misunderstandings; and from rumors and threats to engage, and now and then their actual engagement, in retaliatory or aggressive acts, so that we are not seldom disappointed in realizing our cherished desire to preserve undisturbed peace and friendship, with their concomitant blessings, among them.

It is my purpose this dry season, provided your session is not necessarily protracted too long, to have the barricades of the towns in the Cape Mount section of country demolished; and to threaten with severe punishment the first who may attempt a reconstruction. And as, in order to do this, (though I do not anticipate any resistance, and it is my purpose to avoid if possible every thing like actual hostilities,) it may be necessary to employ a small force, I have to request that you pass a resolution of authorization, and that you make sufficient appropriation for that purpose, provided it is your opinion that the act entitled "An act to maintain peace and enforce order on the highways to the interior," approved January

31, 1859, does not confer the requisite authority. There are also several barricades in the New Sess Country, which I intend ordering and compelling to be similarly demolished this dry season, for which I have to ask a similar provision.

It is gratifying to me to be able to inform you, that Mr. Superintendent Gibson, of the County of Maryland, succeeded, at my direction, during the late visit of the *Quail* (last month) to that county, in bringing measurably to a satisfactory adjustment the long standing difficulty, of perhaps ten years, that existed between the Po River and Padee tribes near Garraway. The former, who some ten years ago, forcibly ejected the latter from the section of land occupied by them by assignment of the *then* government of the State of Maryland, and who had so obstinately refused to yield it up again to the peaceable and rightful possession of the Padees, now solicit of the Superintendent a grant of land from government, to which they have promised to peaceably remove, and to yield up the usurped domain, so soon as the solicited assignment is made. At the request of Mr. Superintendent Gibson, I have directed Captain Cooper, of the *Quail*, to so arrange as to be present there about the middle of this month, as to facilitate and enforce the consummation of that object.

In the absence of a government vessel this year, until early in July, I could not conveniently visit the leeward counties and settlements until the middle of that month; having left this city for that purpose on the 14th of that month, and returned on the 23d of August. I not only visited most of our seaboard civilized settlements, but in company with Mr. Superintendent Gibson and other prominent citizens,

visited many of the principal sea-board towns of our aborigines; and at some of the places at which I did not land, I had very satisfactory interviews with the chiefs on board; and I am happy to be able to say, that with only one exception, their intelligence, together with their respect for and loyalty to this government, far surpassed my most sanguine expectations. I was much pleased to witness the various clans commendably striving to rival each other in demonstrations of confidence, loyalty and respect; and that a feeling of identity of interest with us, so generally obtained among them. Never before had my visit to our aborigines been so pleasant; nor had I ever before been so much encouraged by so general a progress in assimilation to us. In my visit to the three leeward counties as aforesaid, it was manifest that their interest and progress were greatly retarded for want of immigration. I had hoped that before this time there would have been a more general distribution of immigrants to the several counties, so as to afford sufficient numerical force in each county, to safely occupy the rich lands lying more interiorward. This is the great *desideratum* in the three counties of Grand Bassa, Sinoe and Maryland. A few good companies of industrious immigrants, settled near or a few miles beyond the head of navigation of the St. John's and Sinoe rivers, and a few good companies to commence and sustain an agricultural settlement on the banks of the fine river Cavally, in Maryland County, would be to Liberia, as a whole, a most judicious and beneficial distribution and assignment.

The finances of the government would allow a very few of the public enterprises to be carried out, for which appropriation was made at

the last session; such as the State Prison up the St. Paul's river, the repair of and additions to the Court houses in Bassa, Sinoe and Maryland Counties, &c., &c., toward which nothing of importance has been done; and it will be well to renew the appropriations this year, so that I may be fully authorized to prosecute during the year, such as the state of the finances will justify, especially for the prosecution to completion of the Representative Hall, commenced about two and a half months ago. The road authorized to be constructed from the St. Paul's river to Careysburg would have been completed before this, but for impediments of an imprudent and offensive nature, of which and their connections it is earnestly hoped there will not be a recurrence. So soon as government is relieved a little of the expense of erecting the Representative Hall, the road will be constructed at once.

Commencing with the month of March, the small pox, for about five months, raged somewhat frightfully in this city, and in three or four of the settlements on the St. Paul's river, as well as among the aborigines of this county; and though the mortality—excepting at New Georgia and among the aborigines—has not been as great as was at first anticipated, yet it far exceeded that resulting from the same malady in our communities at any previous time. The Legislature, at the last session, having abrogated all the city charters of this Republic, left them without any municipal organization, which has been the cause of much inconvenience and detriment to the people during the year. In the absence of that prompt and efficient action in providing means and adopting measures to which our citizens ought to have been influenced in their respective municip-

palities, by the great first law of nature, *self-preservation*, I found it necessary, and consequently assumed the responsibility of appropriating and expending between three and four hundred dollars from the public treasury, to assist in arresting the malady in its spread in our communities, of which I have to solicit an expression of your approval by an appropriation therefor.

The Attorney General has given it as his official opinion, that the several city charters, and the subsequent acts making grants of money to the city corporations, together with the acts annulling those charters, have repealed, and consequently nullified, the old statute, which, antecedent to any city incorporations by charter, made provision for and enjoined the respective municipal organizations, throughout the Republic, by ballot on the first Tuesday of each October.

This will make it necessary that you either resuscitate the old statute, or enact an improved system of municipal operation, with a reduced number of officers, so as at once to secure a more efficient and less expensive organization. Unless the charters you may grant in the future shall provide for and enjoin municipal organizations to operate with more efficiency, and less administrative and legislative expense, than heretofore under the lately repealed charters, they had better by far operate under the aforesaid old statute.

I have striven to have carried out, as speedily as could be under the circumstances, the law levying taxes upon the taxable citizens of this Republic. The law cannot be fully put in operation until early in 1860. This does not arise from any opposition on the part of the people, but from the great quantity of printing and other labor that was necessary

to be done under the provisions of the act, after the assessments had been returned from the several counties and settlements to the Treasury Department.

I am pleased to say that the citizens of this Republic, with very few (if any) exceptions, have cordially acquiesced in the measure by manifesting a pride to pay their taxes. In this they have discovered a magnanimity and patriotism never excelled in that way by the citizens of any republican government. The aborigines generally hail the measure with joy, pleasure and pride. As the kind as well as quantity of their tax was left to my discretion, I simply imposed a capitation tax of one dollar on each taxable male; and so soon as I can get the entire system that I have devised for its collection properly organized and put in operation, which will not be until early in 1860, I anticipate a respectable income from that source.

Whoever may regard the idea as ridiculous and chimerical, I am free to confess my firm belief, that, by proper management, they will promptly pay their taxes, with becoming cheerfulness and patriotism.

The townships within the Republic, with very few exceptions, are amply provided with schools. Yet it is my purpose, so soon as the taxation law begins to operate successfully among the aborigines, to establish, under the provisions of an existing law, at least one common school in each county,—the number to be increased in the future as circumstances may justify,—for the special, though not exclusive, tuition of native youths. If they be known as government schools, specially established for their benefit, and the services of efficient teachers are secured, I am sanguine that they will be well attended by youths as well as middle aged per-

sons. And since they will pay their taxes cheerfully, and otherwise contribute to the support of the government, and to a considerable degree no longer feel an estrangement from, but identified with us, it seems but the reasonable duty of government, to at least make this commencement for their education and training, which will at once increase our claim upon them, and their attachment and respect for us as one people, having one common interest.

I shall transmit to you, within a day or two, a copy of the communication I received in September from the Trustees of Donations in the United States, respecting, and responsive to the documents which accompanied the act entitled "An act amendatory to the act entitled 'An act incorporating Liberia College, and the supplement thereto,'" approved March 1st, 1859, which by implication provided that it should be transmitted to the respective Boards of Trustees of Donations and of Liberia College, for their reception or rejection. In that document you will find the decision of the former, together with the reasons and arguments upon which it is based, explicitly and respectfully set forth. I shall transmit at the same time a copy of the preamble and resolution adopted in this city September 19, 1859, by the Board of Trustees of Liberia College, concurring in the aforesaid opinion of the Board of Trustees of Donations; and I shall transmit, also, a memorial of much interest, from the Board of Trustees of Liberia College, respecting Liberia College, which I received on the 6th inst. Regarding, as I do, the subject to which these important documents relate, as being of vast importance, I shall transmit them at a very early day, with such a special

message as I deem their importance demands.

The Agricultural interest of the Republic is making encouraging progress. There has been more produced and exported by the Americo-Liberians during the last year, than in the entire previous history of Liberia, comprising a period of nearly forty years. And it is very manifest to all who have visited the plantations this season, that there will be a large increase this year over the last. The counties of Montserrado and Grand Bassa are especially progressing praiseworthy in such pursuits; and I have no doubt that their example will influence other sections of the Republic to similar industrial pursuits; pursuits that constitute the basis of wealth, comfort, and independence, and which, as an auxiliary, are second to none, in promoting the intellectual, moral and religious interest of a nation. I have already directed measures to be adopted for the procurement of several barrels of the best cotton seed this month at Cape Mount and vicinity, to be distributed among the native chiefs along our coast for cultivation the ensuing season, commencing in March; and I am happy to be able to say that the subject of the cultivation of cotton is very well received by the chiefs all along our coast; and it is at the earnest request of many of them that the seed will be procured and distributed. It however remains yet to be seen, as to whether cotton cultivation will prove more profitable than, or even equally so, to the making of palm oil, and the cultivation of sugar cane, coffee, rice, and other exportable articles. The cultivation of cotton in Liberia to any extent other than for home consumption, will depend on this issue. Should the issue declare in favor of cotton, millions of

pounds will be exported from Liberia annually within the next fifteen years, otherwise a very few thousand pounds. In this connection, I should state for your information, that the Manchester Cotton Supply Association has kindly tendered through its secretary to Gerard Ralston, Esq., our Consul General at London, the sum of fifty pounds, of the amount of which I gave information at the last session, as having been appropriated by that Association to be awarded as premiums for four years for the encouragement of cotton cultivation in Liberia, which amount is subject to order. And I am further advised by Mr Consul General Ralston, that the five medals of bronze and silver from the same source and for the same purpose, have also been tendered to him, which he will forward by the Rev. J. S. Payne, expected to arrive this month.

Our commerce, though as yet small—the result of a non-development of the inexhaustible resources of our country—must increase in proportion to the increase in the production, by agriculture and manufacture, of exportable articles by our citizens.

We have had it demonstrated during the year that our exchange with foreigners is not to be restricted in the future to a few products of heathen labor; but also the products of civilized skill and energy, which are being brought into increasing practice daily. Nor can, nor will, nor shall, there be any abatement henceforth in this respect, so long as so genial a sun, continues to shine upon so prolific a soil, in so delightful a climate, as we have in the Republic of Liberia. The increase of commerce, through industrial pursuits, will necessarily bring Liberian bottoms corresponding into requisition, to ply between

this and foreign countries. Foreseeing this, I advocated nearly four years ago, the policy of entering into treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation, with as many of the civilized nations of the earth as would negotiate with us on terms of reciprocity. By reciprocity, I do not mean granting to foreigners equal commercial or other privileges in Liberia with our own citizens, but granting them only such privileges in Liberia as a sound policy shall dictate, upon condition that similar privileges be reciprocated to our citizens by the other contracting party; the policy of which I knew would be soon manifest, in the advantages that would accrue to us proportionably to the rapid development of the vast resources of this country.

Several leading nations of Europe have indulged in no hesitancy in treating with us on terms of perfect reciprocity; the privileges reciprocally guaranteed are not, however, in some of the cases, as restricted as we have desired.

With the United States of America, where so much of our produce finds, with increasing demand, so ready a market,—the nation with which we anticipated to sustain, by conventional law, early and definite commercial relations, has up to date stood aloof from us in that respect. And yet, with becoming modesty, which should for a reasonable time be the policy of a young nation in such cases, we have hitherto practically placed her citizens on an equal footing with those of the most favored nation; which as yet has not been reciprocated us, as is manifest in the case of the Liberian brig E. N. Roye, on making her first trip to the United States this year under the Liberian flag. This is a subject that should claim your attention at this session. Not that I would ad-

vise the speedy adoption and enforcement of retaliatory measures; as a young nation, we can gain nothing by manifesting such impetuosity of spirit. Yet, as the Congress of the United States have vested the President with power, in the absence of subsisting treaties, to treat the subjects and property of such nation on the principle of reciprocity, it may not be amiss for you to consider the propriety of investing the administrative powers of this Republic with similar authority. As regards the United States, I do not doubt for a moment that all we claim in that respect will be granted, so soon as the subject is properly introduced to the notice of that Government, and sufficient time is had for the proper action. If there were no higher motives to influence that government,—an opinion I would not for a moment entertain,—that of self-interest. (Liberian shipping to the United States being not more than one twenty-fifth of United States shipping visiting our waters,) would bring about very soon that reciprocity for which this government so respectfully, reasonably, and justly asks.

So far as report has reached me from the Treasury Department, I learn that the act passed last session, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act of duties on imports,'" approved January 14, 1859, has operated very well in facilitating the liquidation of claims against the government, as well as in meeting the current and contingent expenses.

I regret that I cannot, as yet, recommend a reduction in the tariff; of this, however, and other matters respecting the finances, you will be better prepared to judge and act upon, after you shall have received the full annual report that will be transmitted to you in a few days by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The revenue arising from direct taxation cannot be considerable, since one-fourth per centum only is levied upon real estate; consequently it cannot be relied on as a source of much relief.

The assessment and taxes of the Americo-Liberians in the respective counties stand thus:

Montserrado County.

Val. Real Estate.	Tax.	Poll.	Aggregate.
\$357,837	902.80	639.44	1,542.24

Grand Bassa County.

\$209,970	572.99	68.22	641.21
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Maryland County.

\$54,562	142.25	101.09	243.34
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Sinoe County.

\$19,348	50.22	166.30	216.52
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Total, \$641,717	1,668.26	975.05	2,643.31
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The Report furnished me from the Treasury Department states, that the receipts into the Public Treasury for the fiscal year ending 30 Sept., 1859, were \$46,612 08

Disbursements for same year, 46,166 43

Excess of Receipts,	445 65
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Receipts for the year ending 30th September, 1859, were 46,612 08

Receipts for the year ending 30th September, 1858, were 40,496 47

Thus exhibiting an excess of receipts over the preceding year of	6,185 61
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Disbursements for the year ending 30th September, 1859, were	46,166 43
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Disbursements for the year ending 30th September, 1858, were	37,375 95
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\$8,790 48

Thus showing an excess of disbursements over the preceding year of \$8,790 48, which excess, I have been informed by the officers of the Treasury Department, has been principally applied in liquidation of claims against the government.

As before intimated, the proper details will be embraced in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year, which I have directed him to submit to you at an early day of your session.

There were several bills presented for my approval on the previous, as well as the actual day of the close of the last session, to some of which I could not consistently or legally give my approval. I will refer at present only to the one upon which so many misconstructions have been placed, and which has caused some labored misrepresentations of executive action in the premises, engendering, especially the early and middle part of this year, a degree of political agitation in the County of Maryland that was not of the most pleasant nature. The caption of the bill reads thus:—"A resolution to allow Maryland County two additional Representatives until the taking of the census in said county." Then follows the preamble of the resolution, citing the opinion of the Supreme Court, officially given at its last session, in which it is declared, as the doctrine of the constitution of this Republic, "that all counties admitted into this Republic are entitled each to one Representative only, until the census shall have been taken, and it shall appear by such census to be constitutionally entitled to more." Which, as you will readily perceive, is in direct opposition to the caption above cited. And, strange to say, the preamble, in continuation, declares, in the very next lines, the difficulty, amounting to impracticability, of taking the census of that county at present, and renders this impracticability, as a sufficient excuse, and authorization for abrogating or suspending a constitutional requisition—as the resolution immediately following the preamble

was intended, and purports to do—which constitutional requisition, as explained and set at rest by the Supreme Court, had just been cited and admitted in the foregoing part of the preamble, as genuinely authoritative.

Next follows the resolution, authorizing and directing the inhabitants of that county to elect three representatives at the biennial election that was to be held in May, 1859, and requesting the Executive to have the census of that county taken as soon thereafter as possible.

As before stated, this preamble and resolution, with others, were presented for my approval on the afternoon of the day preceding the one on which the session closed; thus, as you will perceive, not allowing me sufficient time for its thorough examination and formal return with my objections. With my then and present convictions respecting the constitutionality of that resolution, no consideration on earth would have induced me to give my approval to it under the circumstances. The opinion of the Supreme Court on questions of law, whether statute, constitutional or conventional, is paramount to that emanating from any other source or department in Liberia. The opinion of this court having just been obtained, declaring that unlawful, for which the Legislature, by a subsequent act made provision, it is unreasonable to suppose that I, who upon my induction solemnly swore to support the constitution and laws of this Republic in all my official acts, would give my official approval to a law declared by its own preamble, as well as by the supreme competent department, to be in violation of our fundamental law. In my instructions to the superintendent of that county, respecting the subject of three representatives, I

directed him to adhere unwaveringly to the opinion of the Supreme Court in any directions he might give for the guidance of the people of that county at the then ensuing election. I exceedingly regret, gentlemen, that the proper constitutional course, recommended in my Message to the Legislature in April, 1857, failed by one vote in the lower house of being adopted at that session by the necessary two-third vote. Had the Legislature then provided for so amending the constitution as to have legalized the three representatives for that county for the lower house, the matter would have been set at rest long ago, and much unpleasant, as well as unprofitable discussion, misrepresentation and political agitation, would have been obviated. I am decidedly of opinion, that the Legislature ought to either promptly take the constitutional course for granting that county the three representatives,—which they deserve, and ought to have had long ago,—if in earnest about the matter, or plainly tell them that they are opposed to their having them, and cease further action. The subject should be regarded as of too much vital importance to be trifled with. It has been agitated already too unnecessarily long, and some of the people of that county, though not as yet able to understand where the blame really lies, are beginning to think seriously that they are being trifled with: and as it is not known to what this matter may lead, through bad advice and political intrigue, sound patriotic discretion dictates that the subject should be promptly, fairly and honorably disposed of.

The year has been remarkable for the arrival of intelligent and enterprising persons of color from the United States, and for the indica-

tions of desire, so general on the part of the free colored people of North America, to emigrate to Africa, for the purpose of changing their condition, and of assisting to build up in this their fatherland a respectable civilized colored nationality.

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No Liberian of intelligence and patriotism, can feel indifferent as to the object, and what will be the result of their mission.

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Should they even prefer and conclude to operate entirely independently of us, (I doubt however that this is their policy,) I would have no fears that their enterprise would detract very materially from the interest of Liberia. I have never doubted that the future will prove the assertion correct, that a majority of the free colored people of North America will emigrate to Liberia and make it their cherished home, especially as our interior offers to them every advantage that, (if not more than,) Yoruba can possibly afford.

By communications, under date of May and July of this year, received from Dr. Pinney, Corresponding Secretary of the N. Y. State Colonization Society, I was informed that that Society had contracted with the enterprising firm of Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, to have constructed for them a small steamer of about seventy-two tons burthen, which they contemplate employing upon our coast mainly as a packet.

The Society was the more induced to take interest in the enterprise, because of the great facilities it will afford to the government and people of Liberia, particularly since the British mail packets now touch at Palmas instead of at this port. I have learned since that date, that she was launched on the 13th of September, and it was contemplated

to have her ready for sea by the first of November.

In an interview recently had with the members of that firm, they suggested, and even expressed a wish, that this government would grant them a liberal contract for stately carrying the mails, touching at designated points along our coast. And it has also been suggested to me, that the contract could be made to embrace the privilege of putting a revenue officer on board, and for her to ply stately the entire extent of our coast. I have also been advised, that anticipating such a contract with this government, she will likely have a suitable gun mounted forward, adapting her for such service.

I deem it unnecessary, gentlemen, to employ any argument in commendation of the enterprise; or to convince you of the wisdom of that policy that will not hesitate to so far accede to the proposition of that enterprising company as will, under a well digested arrangement, assist them in establishing and successfully conducting so desirable and highly important an enterprise. Such an arrangement would constitute her the most efficient *guarda costa* we have as yet employed, because she could be depended on to be stately present at designated points of our coast, at once preventing a violation of our revenue law, and the success of any secret attempts to revive the slave trade.

In fact such are the rapidity of the current, and advereness of the wind, at certain seasons of the year, on that part of our coast lying below or eastward of Cape Palmas, as to preclude the possibility of any other but a steam vessel performing efficient revenue service down there. I have therefore to request, that you authorise a contract with that company, under such restrictions as you

may think proper, for carrying the mails, and for the performance of revenue service, &c., &c., through the medium aforesaid; and that you duly make appropriation therefor.

I am happy to be able to state for your information, that our foreign relations are tranquil, and with very little exception, satisfactory. No communication has been received from the Imperial Government of France since the close of the last legislative session. Consequently, the vexatious questions and difficulties growing out of the *Regina Coeli* case last year, are not yet formally disposed of. I may communicate to you further on this subject, before the close of your session.

The schooner Quail, "an armed vessel of one hundred and twenty-three tons," which is the noble gift of H. B. M. Government, of which I gave information in my last annual message, arrived in this port on the 29th of June, forty-four days passage from Plymouth, England. She is a fine little vessel, admirably adapted in every respect for a *guarda costa*. This, gentlemen, as you are aware, is the second gift of a naval vessel to this government by the government of Her Britannic Majesty. I am sure that the government and people of Liberia, without an exception, are most sincerely grateful to Her Majesty's Government, for an act at once so magnanimous and benevolent; and I doubt not that you will, as the representatives of the people, embody in a suitable resolution an expression of their warmest feelings of gratitude.

The gift is the more appreciated, because made to us at a time when the most strenuous efforts were being made in foreign countries to alienate Her Majesty's Government from us, and to lessen its confidence in and respect for us, by charging

upon the government and chief men of Liberia, a complicity in the nefarious slave trade; than which if true, nothing would, in the estimation of Her Majesty's Government, more effectually stamp infamy upon our national character, and thus alienate that magnanimous nation from us, which under God seems as yet to be our only practical national co-laborer in the elevation of our race. The gift of the Quail at a juncture when every argument had just been brought into requisition, and every effort employed against us by our enemies and maligners, in order to effect our national disgrace and ruin, should, and will always be regarded as one of the great seals of our moral triumph over our enemies. A seal of our-innocency affixed by one of the greatest, wisest, strongest and richest governments in the world. Much praise is due to Mr. Consul General Ralston, at London, and Mr. Consul T. W. Fox, Jr., Plymouth, for the zeal, attention and taste, with which they supervised the repair, outfit and dispatch of the Quail. Mr. Ralston, in letters to me this year, wrote in the highest terms of Mr. Consul Fox, who had the immediate superintendence of our every interest in Plymouth during the repair, outfit and dispatch of the vessel. And I am happy to be able to say, that Lieutenant Munger has confirmed, since his arrival, all that Mr. Ralston has written in respect to the excellency and efficiency of Mr. Consul Fox.

I have to inform you that ratified copies of the Belgian treaty, and of the postal convention with Her Britannic Majesty's Government, have been exchanged at London by Mr. Consul General Ralston, which he has advised me, will be transmitted in the care of the Rev. J. S. Payne,

who is expected to arrive at Palmas in this month's mail.

The Government of His Belgian Majesty has within the year, established a consulate in this city, and has been pleased to confer the appointment on the Hon. J. J. Roberts, who has been duly recognised by this government; and I doubt not that the appointment of this distinguished gentlemen will tend to increasingly strengthen the relations of amity, that have so happily subsisted hitherto, between the two governments. During the year, the Rev. John Seys has been by his government confirmed in the function of the United States Consulate in this city, and has been respectfully recognized by this government.

I feel unwilling to close this communication without paying a tribute of respect, however imperfect, to the memory of the late Judge John H. Cheeseman, of the County of Grand Bassa, who, with the Hon. J. T. Neyle, member elect from that county to the House of Representatives, was drowned in the mouth of June while attempting to cross the St. John's river.

Seldom has there been more grief manifested in Liberia on the occasion of one's death, than was instanced in that of Judge Cheeseman. He was highly esteemed as a gentleman of talent and piety, and his loss is very deeply felt by Church and State.

I close this communication, gentlemen, after assuring you of my cordial co-operation with you, so far as may be required, in the discharge of the business of the session, which I hope will be performed to the satisfaction of your constituents, as well as in accordance with your own cherished desire.

STEPHEN A. BENSON.
Government House,
Monrovia, Dec. 9, 1859.

**Letter from Rev. Samuel D. Campbell, of Geneva, Alabama,
to Rev. Dr. Adjer, on African Colonization.**

We invite the attention of the friends of this Society, especially of the members of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church now assembling at Rochester, New York, to this letter of Dr. Campbell, clearly demonstrating the futility of the objections that have been urged against the enterprise of African Colonization, and its just claim to support from all Christians and all States.

The Steamer Seth Grosvenor.

THE Steamer Seth Grosvenor, Captain Reimer, built by the N. Y. State Colonization Society, sailed on Saturday morning at half past 9 o'clock, from the Morris Canal Co.'s dock, at Jersey City, for Monrovia, Liberia, where she will run as a mail and passenger boat, from Monrovia to Cape Palmas, (about 250 miles.) The weather was very favorable for her departure. Captain Reimer will go down south of Cape Hatteras, then cross the Gulf Stream

to Bermuda, and replenish his coal; thence to the Cape Verd Islands and Monrovia, calling at Sierra Leone. The officers and crew of the Seth Grosvenor are as follows: Frederick Reimer, captain; John McGraw, first mate; Caleb Dobert, second mate; Wm. Smith, first engineer; Andrew Ryers, assistant engineer; John H. Creep, fireman; W. Hays, seaman; Andrew Kent, seaman.—*Jour. of Com.*

List of Emigrants,

PER SHIP M. C. STEVENS, FROM BALTIMORE APRIL 21, AND SAVANNAH, MAY 2, 1860.

No.	Names.	Age.	Free or Slave.	Remarks.
PENNSYLVANIA. Erie.				
1	Alex. Simms.....	46	...Free....	To Careysburg.
2	Sarah E. "	37	...do....	do
3	Wm. H. "	16	...do....	do
4	Nancy M. "	12	...do....	do
5	Nelson "	10	...do....	do
6	Thomas "	7	...do....	do
7	James "	5	...do....	do
8	Arreignia "	4	...do....	do
9	Sarah "	3	...do....	do
10	Harriet "	14 m	...do....	do
11	Nohamel "	3 wk	...do....	do
Washington County.				
12	Peaching Herring.....	52	...do....	do
13	Sarah "	32	...do....	do
14	Abram "	17	...do....	do
15	Clara "	15	...do....	do
16	Amos "	12	...do....	do
17	Mary F. "	2	...do....	do
18	Gosner "	1	...do....	do

No.	Names.	Age.	Free or Slave.	Remarks.
<i>Philadelphia.</i>				
19	George Tucker.....	46	...Free....	To Careysburg.
20	Frances Jane "	19	...do....	do
21	Celia Emeline"	16	...do....	do
<i>Chester County.</i>				
22	George H. Lindsey.....	51	...do....	do
23	Hannah "	50	...do....	do
24	James H. "	26	...do....	do
25	Samuel "	24	...do....	do
26	Nathaniel "	20	...do....	do
27	Robert "	17	...do....	do
28	Taylor "	15	...do....	do
29	Jefferson "	10	...do....	do
30	Phillis Crisfield.....	87	...do....	do
31	Mary Lindsey.....	24	...do....	do
32	Camillus I. "	4	...do....	do
33	George "	1	...do....	do
34	Rachel Gay.....	52	...do....	do
<i>Delaware County.</i>				
35	John Read.....	25	...do....	do
<i>Waynesburg.</i>				
36	Eugenius A. Rice.....	39	...do....	do
37	Alcinda Irene "	25	...do....	do
38	Pleasant Jane "	9	...do....	do
<i>Alleghany County.</i>				
39	James Kelly.....	40	...do....	To Monrovia.
<i>MASSACHUSETTS.</i>				
<i>Boston.</i>				
40	Charles Snowden.....	30	...do....	To Sinoe.
<i>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</i>				
<i>Washington.</i>				
41	John R. Freeman.....	..	...do....	To Careysburg.
<i>MARYLAND.</i>				
<i>Baltimore.</i>				
42	Charlotte Campbell.....	..	...do....	To Cape Palmas.
43	Annasana "	..	...do....	do
<i>Prince Geo. County.</i>				
44	Camilla Young.....	18	...Slave...	Emancipated by Harper Young.—
45	Flora "	14	...do....	To go to Cape Palmas.
<i>VIRGINIA.</i>				
<i>Hanover County.</i>				
46	Peter Fogina.....	52	...do....	Emancipated by will of Wilson B.
47	Lucy "	54	...do....	Clarke.—To go to Careysburg.
48	Lucy Walker.....	58	...do....	do
49	Jordan King.....	32	...do....	do
50	Andrew "	30	...do....	do
51	Patsey Garnett.....	26	...do....	do
52	Sally "	8	...do....	do
53	Jim "	6	...do....	do

No.	Names.	Age.	Free or Slave.	Remarks.
54	Sam Garnett,	4	Slave	
55	Edward "	1	do	
56	Martin Fagins	24	do	
57	Albert "	23	do	
58	Ben "	21	do	
59	Henry Walker	22	do	
60	..... (child)	..	do	
61	Agnes Fountain	18	do	
62	Edmund Garnett	45	do	Bought by his wife and children, and friends.
	<i>Winchester.</i>			
63	Watt Colton	26	do	Emancipated by Miss F. C. Bur-
64	Henry Brent	24	do	well.—To go to Careysburg.
	<i>Brownsville, Rockbridge Co.</i>			
65	Reuben Lewis	45	do	To Careysburg.—Reuben Lewis purchased by his wife.
66	Rosa "	43	do	
67	Henry "	23	do	Emancipated by the will of the late Captain Adams—eighteen in number.
68	Mary "	20	do	
69	Isabella "	18	do	
70	Susannah "	16	do	do
71	Edmonia "	14	do	do
72	Sarah "	12	do	do
73	Esther "	2 m	do	do
74	Rosa "	2 m	do	do
75	Serena "	2	do	do
76	Andrew Miles	30	do	do
77	Geo. Washington Scott	7	do	do
78	Cilia Jane Porterfield	27	do	do
79	John "	11	do	do
80	Jenny Lind	9	do	do
81	Howard	5	do	do
82	Eley	3	do	do
83	Fanny	1	do	do
84	Betsey Miles	24	Free	
85	Mary Ann "	4	do	
86	John "	6 m	do	
87	William Hallyburton	30	Slave	Purchased by his wife.
	<i>SOUTH CAROLINA.</i>			
	<i>Blueberry District.</i>			
88	Henry Stone	32	Free	To Careysburg.
89	Idilla "	27	do	do
90	Margaret A. E.	11	do	do
91	Washington Floyd	9	do	do
92	John Amzi	8	do	do
93	Mary Jane	4	do	do
94	Joseph	1½	do	do
95	George Wadsworth	28	do	do
96	Minerva	30	do	do
97	Hartwell	14	do	do
98	George Presly	9	do	do
99	Nancy	8	do	do
100	Rebecca	6	do	do
101	Victoria	4	do	do
102	Amanda	2	do	do
103	Pierce	1	do	do
104	Elizabeth	25	do	do
105	Ben Jas. Pope,	3	do	do

No.	Names.	Age.	Free or Slave.	Remarks.
106	McDuffie Stone.....	31	...Free...	To Careysburg.
107	Polly "	21	...do...	do
108	Josephine A. "	4	...do...	do
109	Lou. Emma "	2	...do...	do
110	Charles E. "	28	...do...	do
111	Scilla Valentine.....	15	...do...	do
	<i>Charleston.</i>			
112	Joseph J. Givens.....	21	...do...	To Sinou.
113	Augustus Ford.....	21	...do...	do
	<i>CONNECTICUT.</i>			
	<i>Hartford.</i>			
114	Miss Georgianna Mars..	9	....do....	To Cape Palmas.
	<i>TENNESSEE.</i>			
	<i>Winchester.</i>			
115	Dorcas Sharp.....	51	...Slave ..	Set free by Mary Sharp.—To go to
116	James "	24	...do...	Cape Palmas.
117	Rufus "	14	...do...	do
	<i>Columbia.</i>			
118	Nero Stephenson.....	50	...do...	To Careysburg —Emancipated by
119	Agnes "	31	...do...	will of J. E. Stephenson.
120	Sarah "	8	...do...	do
121	Susan "	6	...do...	do
122	Emma "	4	...do...	do
	<i>KENTUCKY.</i>			
	<i>Shelbyville.</i>			
123	John Henry Logan.....	15	....do....	To Sinou.—Liberated by Miss Sarah Logan.
	<i>GEORGIA.</i>			
	<i>Eatonon, Jasper Co.</i>			
124	Thomas Cuthbert.....	30	...do...	To Careysburg.
125	Jane "	27	...do...	Saddle and harness maker.
126	Alonzo "	2	...do...	Good education.
127	James "	60	...do...	Reads and writes.
128	Betty "	45	...do...	Good seamstress and cook.
129	John "	17	...do...	Good mechanic; reads & writes.
130	Louisa "	14	...do...	
131	Ellen "	10	...do...	
132	Watson "	3	...do...	
133	Susan "	4	...do...	
134	Old John "	60	...do...	
135	Rinah "	44	...do...	
136	Jamaica "	29	...do...	
137	Beck "	27	...do...	
138	Eve "	20	...do...	
139	Bella "	18	...do...	
140	Denslear "	15	...do...	
141	Pinda "	13	...do...	
142	Hannah "	11	...do...	
143	Phoebe "	9	...do...	
144	Watty "	6	...do...	
145	Ritter "	6	...do...	
146	Adam "	5	...do...	

Emancipated by A. Cuthbert, Esq.

No.	Names.	Age.	Free or Slave.	Remarks.
147	George Cuthbert.....	6	Slave	
148	Cudjo "	26	do	
149	Hector "	5	do	
150	Hetty "	2	do	
151	Lavinia "	20	do	
152	Wesley "	2	do	
153	Isaac "	45	do	A good cooper.
154	Jenny "	42	do	
155	Joe "	28	do	
156	Martha "	25	do	
157	Julia "	8	do	
158	Nejah "	6	do	
159	Amanda "	4	do	
160	Charlotte "	1	do	
161	Ben "	21	do	
162	Andrew "	69	do	
163	Betty "	56	do	
164	Amy "	16	do	
165	Scipio "	14	do	
166	Ellen "	7	do	
167	Hannah "	14	do	
168	Andrew "	13	do	
169	Allen "	3	do	
170	Kate "	72	do	
171	Patty "	16	do	
172	Old Jack "	84	do	
173	Juno "	82	do	
174	Tom "	14	do	
175	Mary "	49	do	An excellent nurse.
176	Marshall "	6	do	
177	Delia "	3	do	
178	Aaron "	35	do	
179	Rinah "	35	do	
180	Moses "	16	do	
181	Charles "	13	do	
182	Frank "	11	do	
183	Sophy "	9	do	
184	Sally "	7	do	
185	Emma "	5	do	
186	Nora "	3	do	
187	Minty "	2	do	
188	Judy "	15	do	
189	Polydore "	24	do	
190	Delia "	8	do	
191	John Bass.....	16	do	
192	Adeline.....	6	do	
193	Dick	8	do	
194	Button.....	9	do	
195	Jim	5	do	
196	One child, (no name,) .....	..	do	
197	Mary King.....	30	do	Emancipated by will of Mrs.
198	Wm. H. "	13	do	Martha Moderwell, Augusta, Ga.
199	Alfred "	8	do	—To go to Careysburg.
200	Charles "	7	do	do
201	Cora "	3	do	do
	Augusta.			
202	Silas Pope.....	47	.....
203	Louisa "	45	.....
204	Ella "	8	.....

Emancipated by A. Cuthbert, Esq.—To go to Careysburg.

No.	Names.	Age.	Free or Slave.	Remarks.
MISSISSIPPI.				
<i>Pontotoc.</i>				
205	Clio Manns.....	60	Free....	To Sinou.
206	Camilla ".....	26	do.....	do
207	John B. "	21	do.....	do
208	Martha S. "	30	do.....	do
209	Sally N. "	18	do.....	do
210	James K. P. "	16	do.....	do
211	Dollie V. "	4	do.....	do
212	Cynthia S. "	2	do.....	do
213	Rosalie S. "	2	do.....	do
214	George M. "	3	do.....	do
215	William A. "	35	Slave	do
216	Martha M. "	32	do.....	do
217	Eliza L. P. "	8	do.....	do
218	Nancy L. "	4	do.....	do
219	Elvira H. "	6 m	do.....	do
ILLINOIS.				
<i>Shoal Creek Station.</i>				
220	Francie Marion Loggins.	34	Free....	To Sinou.
221	Cynthia "	32	do.....	do
222	William Edivin "	9	do.....	do
223	Francis Urwin "	8	do.....	do
224	Mary Elizabeth "	6	do.....	do
225	Jonsey Dealey "	4	do.....	do
226	John Wesley "	2	do.....	do
IOWA.				
<i>Mt. Pleasant, Henry Co.</i>				
227	B. Bowser.....	29	do.....	To Cape Palmas.
228	M. M. Bowser.....	28	do.....	do

NOTE.—These 228, together with the number previously sent, (10,237,) make a total of 10,465 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

Departure of the Mary Caroline Stevens on her Eighth Voyage.

THE Mary Caroline Stevens, the noble gift of a lamented citizen of Maryland to this Society, sailed from Baltimore April 21st on her 8th voyage. She proceeded to the neighborhood of Savannah, Georgia, to receive a large addition to her company, and on the 2d inst. spread her sails for Liberia, with two hundred and twenty-eight emigrants.

Soon after the departure of the Stevens from Baltimore, the Rev. Wm. McLain, Financial Secretary of the Society, left for the South, that on the arrival of the ship the eighty-one persons to go from Georgia, might embark without delay. Monday afternoon, the 30th ult., the ship made her appearance, and at 2 o'clock the 2d inst. hoisted

All born free, except Wm. Mann's wife and one child purchased by her.

sail with a fair wind for Africa. In the few hours between her arrival and departure, how much was accomplished!

For information concerning these emigrants we refer to the preceding list, to which it may be well to add the following clear and comprehensive statement:

Statement of Emigrants by the May Expedition, 1860: States from which they emigrated, and places to which they were destined.

States.	Monrovia.	Carey's Is.	Sinou.	Palmas.	Total.
Pennsylvania, . . .	1	38	-	-	39
Massachusetts, . . .	-	-	1	-	1
Dist. of Columbia, . . .	-	1	-	-	1
Maryland, . . .	-	-	-	4	4
Virginia, . . .	-	42	-	-	42
South Carolina, . . .	-	24	2	-	26
Connecticut, . . .	-	-	-	1	1
Tennessee, . . .	-	5	-	3	8
Kentucky, . . .	-	-	-	1	1
Georgia, . . .	-	81	-	-	81
Mississippi, . . .	-	-	15	-	15
Illinois, . . .	-	-	7	-	7
Iowa, . . .	-	-	-	2	2
	1	191	26	10	228

Of the above, 136 were emancipated and 92 were free.

"The river stern wheel steamer 'Talomicco,'" (says a friend in Augusta, to whom the cause is under great obligations,) "Captain Moody, chartered by A. Cuthbert, Esq., formerly of Jasper County, Georgia, now of Patterson, New Jersey, for his seventy-three emancipated emigrants; three in number of the family of Silas Pope, and five liberated by the late Mrs. Martha Mod-

erwell, making eighty-one in all, left Augusta on the morning of Tuesday, the first instant. Having business at Savannah, I took the railroad and arrived before the steamer, and ascertained with satisfaction that for river steamers with passengers no clearance was necessary, unless they anchored opposite the city or made themselves fast to the wharves or shore. On the morning of Wednesday the 2d, the Talomicco passed the city without stopping. She arrived alongside the M. C. Stevens early in the afternoon. The emigrants and their baggage were transferred to the ship as quickly as possible, because the anchorage opposite the lighthouse was too much exposed for the Talomicco to be safe, if the wind should increase to a moderate gale. I had the pleasure of meeting on board the Stevens Mr. McLain, Bishop Payne and his excellent lady, in good health, notwithstanding their arduous labors in behalf of two continents and two races of men. I have seen many emigrant ships in this and other countries, but never one so well constructed for the comfort and safety of passengers as the M. C. Stevens. She is a splendid specimen of naval architecture, and an honor to the great nation, the flag of which she displays.

"It is satisfactory to know that I have ascertained that it is not necessary to clear at the custom-house in Savannah, emigrants for Liberia, passing from Augusta down below that city. Had this fact been known to the emigrants from Mississippi and Tennessee, they might have saved much trouble and expense. I am unwilling to delay making the fact known, that emigrants from above Savannah can, by avoiding that city, by not entering its corporate limits, safely sail for Liberia from Savannah river."

The Right Rev. J. Payne and lady, and Miss Griswold, of the Cape Palmas Episcopal Mission, with Mrs. Bregget, an attendant, took passage in the ship; also Mrs. Brown, A. F. Johns, and Dr. Snowden, returning Liberians. Bishop Payne's health has been much invigorated, and the cause to which his life is consecrated been much benefitted during his visit by his able addresses in the churches both at the North and South. Through his agency, and that of his faithful associates, a great work has been accomplished, especially in the education of native Africans for the instruction of their countrymen, and the holy ministry in the Christian Church.

Of this very interesting and promising company of emigrants, 136 were slaves emancipated and 92 born free. The great gift of liberty was bestowed upon no less than *seventy-three*, by a gentleman of Georgia, A. Cuthbert, Esq., of Jasper County, son of one who long illustrated his patriotism by stern integrity and the fervid power of his eloquence in the United States Senate. Nor was Mr. Cuthbert satisfied with giving freedom to his servants, but cheerfully supplied them with clothing, provisions, tools and implements to enable them to commence their life in Liberia with fair prospects of success. Acts of such remarkable generosity are not less worthy or admirable because

rare, nor can they fail to multiply themselves and their good and great results in coming times. May the Divine blessing rest upon those now on their way to Liberia, and may multitudes follow them, and this nation unite in giving to Africa civilization, liberty and Christianity!

We are indebted to a benevolent friend to this Society in Augusta, Georgia, for the following facts:

"Mrs. Martha Moderwell, (widow of an excellent Christian minister, of this city,) by her last will and testament emancipated her servant Mary and her four children, with the view of their emigration to Liberia, to which she would have sent them in her life time, if she could have purchased Alfred King, the husband of Mary and the father of her children. Alfred is about thirty-three years old, of good character, and a good carpenter. The price asked for Alfred was at first \$3,000. Mrs. Moderwell offered \$2,000, that he might accompany his family to Liberia. The price was subsequently reduced to \$2,500, which that noble lady would probably have paid, had she been permitted to live a little longer. Mary and her family sailed in the Stevens, trusting that her husband, through the generous efforts of those in Augusta who cherish the memory of her mistress, and have regard for herself as a worthy member of the Baptist Church in that city, will soon be permitted to follow her. The first attempt to raise the required amount failed, but is again renewed with a fair prospect of success." "I hope," says the gentleman from whom we derive our knowledge of the facts in this case, "that Augusta will have the honor of raising the whole amount asked, \$3,000, but should there be

a deficiency here we contemplate soliciting further aid in New York. I hope this will not be necessary."

We may add, this case appeals very strongly to all Christian hearts. A word concerning another Georgia family who have just embarked in the Society's ship for Liberia.—Silas Pope, a negro man of dark complexion, is forty-seven years old, active, vigorous and healthy, has been used to heavy agricultural labor in Green County, where he was raised, on the plantation of John Dawson, Esq., brother of the late Hon. Wm. C. Dawson, U. S. Senator from Georgia. His wife, Louisa, is forty-five years old, a member in good standing of the Baptist Church in Augusta. His daughter is eight years old. Silas paid \$1,072 for himself, some time ago, and has just finished paying \$667 for his

wife and daughter, and now goes to Liberia to engage in agricultural pursuits. He has had considerable experience in the culture of cotton, corn and other products usually raised on plantations in middle Georgia.

—Some excellent essays on the culture of cotton, published in the "Southern Cultivator," sent by Mr. James Harper, of Augusta, Georgia, written by M. W. Philips, of Mississippi, have been reprinted by our Society, in the form of a small pamphlet, and sent out for distribution among the people of Liberia. It cannot fail to be extensively useful. Many thanks are due to Mr. Harper for this valuable contribution to what may become an interest of great importance in that Republic.

[From the N. Y. Colonization Journal.]

Location of Liberia College.

The friends of Liberia are generally aware that for several years an endeavor has been made to put in operation an institution of higher education, to bear the same relation to the future history of the Republic that Harvard and Yale bear to the communities of New England.

After some \$30,000 had been actually paid in to the Treasurer of the Trustees for Education, incorporated in Massachusetts for this object, and satisfactory information was obtained that funds might be relied upon from others, a plan of a college building was obtained, and a large part of the materials for it

were shipped to Liberia. Unfortunately for the progress of affairs, on the arrival of these materials a change of location was decided upon by the Liberian Trustees, removing the building from Clay-Ashland to Cape Mesurado.

This step was resisted on one side, as strenuously as it was urged on the other, and with the result of a complete dead lock for about two years. This was most unfortunate, in many respects; and it required very strong reasons indeed, we think, to justify the Liberian Trustees in the persistent course they adopted. The allusion to the final

decision, in the letter of Gen. John N. Lewis, which we published in the March number of the Colonization Journal, has seemed to the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Secretary of the Trustees in Massachusetts, to require a statement in explanation, which we cheerfully insert in the Journal. Our readers will perceive that the especial point of error urged by Dr. Tracy in his remarks, is the statement of Gen. Lewis, that "we have been told quite plainly by the Trustees of Donations in Boston, that unless the College is located in Monrovia, there would be no College; that the materials should be sold."

To this Dr. Tracy replies, that the Trustees of Donations, in their memorial to the Legislature, simply requested such legislative action "as would enable the Trustees of the College to proceed in the erection of the buildings, either on the foundation already laid, or in some other place."

"They expressly declined giving any opinion on the question where the College ought to be located."

The issue is complete; and one is surprised that so intelligent a gentleman as Gen. Lewis is, could have been so entirely at fault. We trust, when his attention is thus called to the mistake, he will make an explanation due alike to the Trustees of Donations, to himself, and to the public.

We are happy to know that the whole question is settled, and whether wisely or not, that the endeavor to commence the College will have progress.—*Ed. Col. Journal.*

LOCATION OF LIBERIA COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Col. Journal:

SIR:—A letter from Gen. J. N. Lewis, in your paper for March, represents the "Trustees of Dona-

tions in Boston," as saying to the Legislature and people of Liberia, "You can have the College, provided you carry out our fancies in regard to its location," and as having compelled the Legislature by threats to locate it on Cape Mesurado; and he asks, "In what light can conscientious men view their action?" Probably, even if the facts were as he assumes, most "conscientious men" would think that those who offer to build and sustain a College, provided they can be allowed to do it in a location acceptable to themselves, make a generous offer, and give no reasonable cause of offence. Still, such accusatory language, from a man of such high standing, and so conversant with public affairs, renders it proper to state the leading facts of the case correctly. There are many minor facts connected with it, the full statement and explanation of which would be tedious, and would not affect the conclusion.

The location on Cape Mesurado was not selected by the Trustees of Donations.

When the materials for the College buildings were sent out, in December, 1856, the Trustees of Donations expected that they would be erected at Clay-Ashland, on a lot of one hundred acres, granted by the Legislature to the Trustees of Liberia College—a Board of Trustees, incorporated by the Legislature of Liberia, and composed wholly of Liberians. This Board must be carefully distinguished from the Trustees of Donations, at Boston. By a subsequent Act of the Legislature, passed for the accommodation of some of the citizens of Clay-Ashland, the boundaries of that lot had been so changed, that the Trustees of the College, on examination, found it unsuitable for their purpose. On their representation and request,

the Legislature granted them another lot in that vicinity; but, as a part of this second lot was found to be private property, the grant failed. Other attempts to procure a suitable location on the St. Paul's river were made, but without success. The Trustees of Donations, meanwhile, expressed their assent to any location which the Trustees of the College might procure, satisfactory to themselves.

The Trustees of the College at length selected the site on Cape Mesurado, within the chartered limits of Monrovia. It is on the southwestern slope of the cape, facing the Atlantic Ocean. The inhabited part of the city is on the opposite slope, facing the Mesurado river. The President of the Republic, on application, granted twenty acres of land for the site. This act of the President was supposed by himself, by the Trustees of the College, and by the people generally, to be strictly legal, as similar grants for missionary and educational purposes had been previously made, and the President's power to make them had never been questioned.

The ground was prepared for building, and most of the materials were placed on it. Some of the out-buildings were erected. The corner-stone of the main edifice was publicly laid, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of the President of the Republic, the members of his Cabinet, a majority of the members of the Legislature, and others. The foundations of the main building were completed, and the erection of the walls was commencing, when the work was arrested by an injunction, sued out by certain citizens of Clay-Ashland, on the ground that the Trustees of the College, under their charter, had no right to build anywhere but in the vicinity of Clay-Ashland, without

express permission from the Legislature. In support of their right to appear in the case, these citizens of Clay-Ashland alleged that the location of the College among them would greatly promote their private interest. After argument, in March, 1858, the injunction was made perpetual. To this decision the Trustees respectfully submitted.

This made an application to the Legislature indispensably necessary; for, except, perhaps, the lot condemned by the Trustees of the College as not suitable, to which condemnation the Legislature had assented, by granting another lot, as stated above—there was no land anywhere on which the College could legally be built. The Trustees of Donations, therefore, addressed a memorial to the Legislature, requesting such legislative action as would enable the Trustees of the College to proceed in the erection of the buildings, either on the foundations already laid, or in some other place. They expressly declined giving any opinion on the question where the College ought to be located, and pledged their acquiescence in any site granted by the Legislature, and approved by the Trustees of the College. They only requested such legislative relief as would enable the Trustees to build somewhere, as without such relief the enterprise must be abandoned, and the materials sold. The Trustees of the College addressed a short memorial to the Legislature, on the same subject.

The Legislature passed an Act, approved March 1st, 1859, by one section of which the Trustees of the College were empowered to determine its location. To this, the Trustees of Donations officially expressed their assent; though, as other sections contained provisions under which, as they believed, the College could not be successfully

administered, they were compelled to decline accepting the Act as a whole. The Trustees of the College also declined accepting it. The Act, therefore, became by its own terms inoperative, and there was still no possibility of erecting the buildings legally in any place.

The Trustees of the College, of their own accord, and without any intimation from the Trustees of Donations that it would be well to do so, addressed a memorial to the Legislature at its late session, asking permission "to continue the erection of the buildings on the site selected by them on Cape Mesurado," or that they be empowered to select the site, urging in favor of the location on the cape, "that the progress already made there involved considerable expense," and specifying no other reason for it. This memorial was signed by seven of the eight Trustees, who, with the President of the College, constitute that Board. The Legislature passed an Act January 13, 1860, fixing the location on Cape Mesurado, and granting the land formerly assigned by the President for that purpose, and one thousand acres of land in each of the four counties, as an endowment.

So far is it from being true, that the Trustees of Donations have dictated the location of the College,

and enforced their dictation by threats, the site was selected, not by them, but by the Trustees of the College; and though, on some accounts, they would have preferred an interior location, they are not prepared to say that, on the whole, the selection was not judicious; and they agree with those Trustees and with the Legislature and people of Liberia generally, that in existing circumstances, it was advisable to complete the buildings on the foundations already laid. As to public sentiment, they have seen many conflicting statements; but they have no evidence that any one site elsewhere would be the choice of a greater number than the present, or even that a majority regret its location on the cape. And those in Liberia who have yielded their preferences in this matter, have yielded them, not to any threats or "fancies" of the Trustees of Donations, but to the force of circumstances arising and existing in Liberia. As is often and everywhere common among men, the object which all had at heart could not be accomplished without mutual concessions. I hope that this settlement of the question will be followed by the subsidence of passion, and increasing harmony of feelings, of opinions, and of statements.

JOSEPH TRACY.

Letter from Rev. John Orcutt.

COLONIZATION—AFRICA OR CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE Ohio State Journal of the 7th of March, publishes the following interesting letter from the Traveling Secretary of this Society, who has been ably and earnestly engaged for a few weeks in promoting its interests in Ohio and Indiana.

To GOVERNOR DENNISON:

Dear Sir:—I observe that you have seen fit, in your "Inaugural Address," to endorse the recently revived proposition of procuring a separate home for our free blacks, somewhere on this side of the Atlantic. Permit me, sir, most respectfully, to remind you that this

question received the attention of earnest and good men, at the time of the organization of the American Colonization Society, in 1816. It was regarded as a matter of vital importance, that the *right place* be selected for the proposed settlement of colored people. The question was deliberately and ably discussed,—different localities being named, and each being duly noticed.

The Rev. Dr. Finley, of New Jersey, the leading spirit of the enterprise, said: "We must plant a colony of free blacks on their own home soil in Africa—where they can be true men, unoppressed by the prejudice and unrighteous legislation of the whites." This sentiment prevailed,—at least so far as those present were concerned.

The Society then constituted their Board of Managers a committee to memorialize Congress in behalf of the cause. The following extract from that memorial will show with what views and feelings the enterprise was undertaken: "If the experiment, in its most remote consequences, should ultimately tend to the diffusion of similar blessings through those vast regions and unnumbered tribes, yet obscured in primeval darkness; reclaim the rude wanderer from a life of wretchedness to civilization and humanity; and convert the blind idolater from gross and abject superstitions to the holy charities, the sublime morality and humanizing discipline of the gospel; the nation or the individual that shall have taken the most conspicuous lead in achieving the enterprise, will secure imperishable glory, founded in the moral approbation and gratitude of the human race; unapproachable to all but the elected instruments of Divine beneficence, a glory with which the most splendid achievements of human force or power, must sink in

the competition, and appear insignificant and vulgar in the comparison. And above all should it be considered, that the nation or the individual whose energies have been faithfully given to this august work, will have secured by this exalted beneficence, the favor of that Being whose compassion is over all His works, and whose unspeakable rewards will never fail to bless the humblest efforts to do good to His creatures." This memorial was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives, composed of Messrs. Pickering, Comstock, Condict, Tucker, Taggart, Cilley and Hooks, who report, touching the place of the colony, thus:

"It seems manifest that these people cannot be colonized within the limits of the United States. If they were not far distant, the rapidly extending settlements of our white population would soon reach them, and the evil now felt would be renewed, probably with aggravated mischief. Were the colony to be remote, it must be planted on lands now occupied by the native tribes of our country. And could a territory be purchased, the transporting of the colonists thither would be vastly expensive, their subsistence for a time difficult, and a body of troops would be required for their protection. And after all, should these difficulties be overcome, the original evil would at length recur, by the extension of our white population. Turning our eyes from our own country, no other, adapted to the colony in contemplation, presented itself to our view, nearer than Africa, the native land of negroes; and probably that is the only country on the globe to which it would be practicable to transfer our free people of color with safety and advantage to themselves and the civilized world.

"It is the country which, in the order of Providence, seems to have been appropriated to that distinct family of mankind. And while it presents the fittest asylum for the free people of color, it opens a wide field for their improvement in civilization, morals and religion, which the humane and enlightened memorialists have conceived it possible, in process of time, to spread on that great continent."

Such were the reasons given forty-four years ago for preferring Africa to any other place for a colony of blacks; and if forcible and sufficient then, I submit if they are not as a whole equally, and even more so, now. To my mind they evince a forecast which we cannot but perceive, and for which we should be profoundly grateful. What they foresaw of the aggressive movements of the Anglo-Saxon race, who will doubt? What they hoped for, from the planting a colony in Africa, who can at this day pronounce visionary?

You will not think it strange, sir, that persons who have been familiar with the progress of this cause,—have seen the infant colony of Liberia, in less than forty years, rise to an independent Republic, with less sacrifice of life than has usually attended new settlements, and having a population greater by thousands than the colony of Plymouth contained at the age of three score and ten years,—should be inclined to ask for another spot which is, or ever will be, as hopeful for the colored man? What "rich region in Central or South America, as a province for our native blacks," is available? If any, is it likely that the Government will be disposed to make the purchase for such purpose? And if so, is the thing desirable? What would be the condition and prospects of a colony of colored

people, where they would not only be subject to the depressing influences of caste, but the *strong arm of Romanism*? Liberia has no such surroundings.

But it is said, it is utterly impossible to transport to Africa even the annual increase of our colored people. I answer, whatever may be said of its impracticability, at present, such an accession to the Republic would be very undesirable. But persons who urge the objection should be reminded, that it has been practicable for *slavers* to transport in a year, from Africa to Brazil, 80,000 slaves, and for some 400,000 emigrants to come to our shores, from Europe, in a single year, by vessels employed in ordinary commerce. The time may come, and we believe it will come, when a tide of emigration will be witnessed towards Liberia on the part of the free blacks, which few probably anticipate. Africa is a country of great resources—she is becoming more and more attractive. Liberia is her rising star! And here, sir, I beg leave to introduce the testimony of the London Times and the British Reviewer.

The Times says:—"Our colonies have hitherto done but little good, and neither the French in the North, nor the British in the South, have much reason to be thankful for their progress. The whole continent seems inaccessible to civilization and improvement. But Africa now contains at any rate, a free and independent State, inhabited by blacks, well organized, not unwisely governed, and exhibiting, as will soon be discerned, all the external features of a first-class constitution. There is more, we believe, in this negro state, than there appears to be. The whole address of the President is characterized by sound views and sound religious

feeling. Efforts are unceasingly directed to the propagation of Christianity and civilization in the districts around; and perhaps this experiment may do more for the regeneration of Africa than the more expensive schemes which have preceded it." The Reviewer says:—"The Americans are successfully planting free negroes on the coast of Africa—a greater event, probably, in its consequences, than any that has occurred since Columbus set sail for the New World."

If I may be allowed, I will simply add to this already too long, but I trust not unacceptable communication, the opinions of two men well known in the community. The first is that of James G. Birney, expressed not long before his death:—"It is a prevalent opinion that the colored people should settle down in Canada. I have many reasons against their doing so; but chiefly because a similar prejudice against the colored man exists there that we see here. It is but the dependency of another government, while its own government, as well as the

home government, is conducted by whites entirely.

"The same reasons would induce me to advise them not to remove to the British West Indies. Besides this, too, those islands are much in debt, and if payment is ever made, it must in some way come out of the labor of the country.

"Liberia is a free Republic. Her independence has been recognized by the principal governments of Europe, and she has no more political connection with this country than France or England has. The black or colored man has entire control over the country, white men being prohibited from settling in it." And, says the venerable Dr. Beecher, "you may agree that the colored man has equal rights to be here, and is quite as good; but, like the germ of a plant, which perishes in the shade of the oak, he will wither and die unless taken from the shade of the white man."

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your humble servant,

JOHN ORCUTT.

March 6, 1860.

Annual Meeting of the N. Y. State Colonization Society.

On the evening of the 9th inst., the 28th anniversary of this Society was celebrated, in the beautiful and capacious Lecture Room of Clinton Hall, New York, which was well filled, the number of ladies showing that they justly appreciate the objects of the institution.

The venerable Dr. DeWitt presided, and the Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Dr. Stevens.

The Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., read the Annual Report, which is

represented as having been very "interesting and luminous." It was stated:

"This brief exposition of the origin and objects of the colonization enterprise is simply just. We believe it to be an offspring of mercy—an emanation of Christian love—prompted by a benign Providence, and destined to most happy results. We meet our friends after a year of unusual prosperity, and with a most cheering future before us. Whether we look at Liberia, or at the affairs of the parent Society at Washington,

or to our own State, we find cause of gratulation in the review of the last twelve months. As the evil effects of other movements for the benefit of the colored race become manifest, and the hopes excited by the cry of immediate cure are deferred, and prove baseless, our sober, peaceful, practical scheme is regarded with increasing confidence and good will. Even our enemies are at peace with us. Liberia, as a free, enterprising, well ordered Republic, is vindicating the wisdom of those who planned its origin and have perseveringly developed the plan, and at the same time demonstrating the capacity of the sons of Africa to conduct with discretion all the affairs of political, civil and social life. Our free colored population, aroused by late events to consider their prospects in America, seeing no probability of an early solution of the difficulties in their situation, and to some extent becoming acquainted with the magnitude of Africa and its resources of wealth, and above all convinced by undeniable facts as to the prosperity and success of Liberia, are, to an extent far beyond any former period, ready to go forth and take possession of their inviting inheritance. The movement in Louisiana to emigrate to Hayti, evidences that the conviction in favor of emigration is not confined to the free States; and though those of us conversant with the liberty and prosperity of Liberia may regret for them the mistake they have made in choosing a home, we see in their course, in a different way, the same colonizing spirit. With this promise of future emigration, the Society will need, in coming years, an enlarged stream of voluntary benefactions, and thus urge forward to far greater results a work already so well begun."

The receipts of the New York State Society, during the year, including the gift of \$25,000 by Mr. Joseph Fulton, of Phelps, Ontario County, N. Y., towards endowing a college in Liberia, and several donations and legacies sent to the Parent Society, amounted to \$48,006.96. After defraying the expenses of the emigrants by the bark *Mendi* in May, 1859, about forty in number, and of one, a Methodist preacher from Western New York, the Society determined to build a small steamer. In completing this vessel and sending her across the water, the sum estimated (\$10,000,) was doubled, yet a legacy of \$10,000, left by Seth Grosvenor, Esq., enabled the Board to go forward in the work, and by their education fund the Board have been enabled to aid the education of several colored youth, in Liberia, and at the Ashmun Institute, (Oxford, Pa.,) and in other places. The Report adds:

"And here we may remark, that by the kindness of a Judge of the Supreme Court, an appeal has been allowed from the decision of that court on the seventeenth article of the will of our former venerable President, Anson G. Phelps, sen'r. We hope to be able to show the Court of Appeals that the only condition upon which the bequest of fifty thousand dollars in aid of a college in Liberia was suspended, can and will be met, and therefore that his desires will be best fulfilled by confirming that clause of the

will. Should such a decision be obtained, while no injury can arise to his family by so small a deduction from his large estate, the cause of colonization will have secured one of its most important objects, in a well endowed and permanent institution of learning—literary, scientific, and theological. Among the marked events of the year deserving notice in this report, is the very large legacy of \$300,000, bequeathed by the late Mr. John Rose to this city, on certain conditions; but if such conditions are unfulfilled, to inure to the benefit of the American Colonization Society. In no previous year has there been more general prosperity in Liberia than the past. The President of the Republic, while visiting the various portions of the sea coast, from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, was received as kindly and heartily by the natives as by the Americo-Liberians. A successful exploration by two citizens of Liberia, Mr. George L. Seymour and Mr. Ash, was made for 350 miles to the interior, developing a most beautiful hilly and watered country. The agricultural industry has received a rapid and extensive increase. Commerce, as indicated by imports and exports, has exceeded that of former years. Food and provisions of every kind have been abundant. Peace has everywhere prevailed, as between the natives and colonists, and almost everywhere among the various native tribes. Revivals of religion have visited and blessed the churches and an earnest desire for Christian civilization has been increasingly manifested among the native population.

Balance Sheet of the Treasurer of the N. Y. State Colonization Society, March 31, 1860, shows receipts to the amount of - - \$34,409.68

Expenses, - - - - -	33,941.50
Leaving cash on hand, -	468.18
Income of Education fund, 2,181.04	
Expenses, - - - - -	1,327.31
Leaving on hand, - - -	853.73
Stocks, bonds and note as per last report, - - -	\$23,000
<i>Collegiate Fund</i> —250 shares C.R.R. stock, par value, - - -	\$25,000
Dividends paid, - - -	1,500
	\$26,500

Wm. B. Wedgeworth, Esq., the Hon. W. C. Alexander, of New Jersey, and Com. Foot, of the U. S. Navy, addressed the meeting with great ability and effect. Mr. Alexander alluded to the feebleness of the Society's origin, but thought the spirit of prophesy animated the breasts of its great founders. To rear up on this continent a nation of another color than our own, he thought not feasible; but let the Africans be sent to their own native clime, and let the standard of liberty be placed there, and blessed results would follow. The Society had peculiar claims on the sympathy of the American public. The honorable gentleman expatiated on the condition of the Africans in all civilized countries, and insisted that he should be restored to the land of his ancestors, and taught that he had a kindred, a soil there, which he could call his own. He paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of ASHMUN.

Intelligence.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS.—From our brethren abroad, we are cheered with encouraging letters. In China our work goes steadily on. The two earnest-hearted laborers at Canton, are waiting and hoping for reinforcements. They behold a wide and promising field in various directions around them, and are sowing the seed in hope of a copious harvest. The first fruits are beginning to appear. During the year 1859, quite a number were baptized. The native brethren are working with efficiency. The Shanghai brethren were looking for the arrival of their co-laborers, Yates and Crawford, with their wives. Although the unsettled state of things at the North prevents the establishment of interior stations for the present, arrangements are being made for an early occupancy of some of the inviting positions, which have been already visited. The African Mission, on the coast, is still hopeful. The brethren plead for more help. They beg that the places of Day and Cheeseman be speedily filled. They tell us, too, of the tokens of the Divine presence and blessing. More than twenty have been recently added to the church at Clay-Ashland, and smaller numbers baptized at other places. At Sierra Leone, while the fearful ravages of disease have prevailed, the churches are visited with a special influence, and several rejoicing converts have been added. The four laborers in Yoruba, though affected by the return of several, are not discouraged. They regard that field as peculiarly inviting. Brother Phillips thinks he sees increasing signs of promise among the young. All plead for more men. They ask their brethren, for the sake of the precious souls around them, just beginning to see men as trees walking, and to understand to some extent the Gospel message, that some recruits may be sent to their aid. Bowen, Dennard, and others, have labored not in vain. They inquire, who will enter into their labors, and still work in this field?—*Home and Foreign Journal.*

MISSIONS TO AFRICANS.—Rev. T. J. Bowen, a missionary from the Baptist Church to Africa for some time, says:—“No missionary has ever abode for a few days in any town of the interior without preaching to swarms of deeply interested people of both sexes and all ages. No missionary has ever preached in a town for two or three months without gaining some converts. At least, I have heard of none. It fell to my lot, under the provi-

dence of God, to be the first who ever preached in the interior, and the first to consecrate the streams of Sudan by baptism. I had not been in Yoruba four weeks before several professed to believe, and I saw there some of the clearest cases of conviction and conversion. I have known two or three cases of people who believed under the first sermon. I have met with people from the more remote interior, who believed in Christ and had renounced idolatry from hearing missionaries only a few times, nearer the coast. There are converts in many parts of Yoruba, where Christ was first named in 1852.—*R. Religious Herald.*

REV. J. L. WILSON, for many years missionary in Western Africa, remarked at a farewell meeting of missionaries about to sail for that field: “The whole history of missionary operations in West Africa is comprised in twenty-five years; and what has been accomplished? There are fifteen thousand native converts, and many churches; one hundred and fifty or two hundred Christian schools, and sixteen or eighteen thousand pupils are now being trained. A knowledge of the Gospel is within the reach of five millions of that people. Such general statements may not make much impression; but when we remember the difficulties which have been already overcome, we are astonished. Missions are being already established all over the great Yoruba kingdom, and far in the interior of Calabar, once notorious for the slave trade.—*Pres. Herald.*

EMANCIPATION OF DUTCH SLAVES IN JAVA.—The plan adopted, and which is now in operation, is modelled on the act of 1834, which put emancipated negroes in the British colonies on the footing of apprenticeship laborers. In Java the apprenticeship is to last for six years from the beginning of 1860, to 1866, after which date full liberty will be conceded. Owners received 150 francs for slaves worth 1,000 francs each.

DISGUISED SLAVE TRADE.—The Havana correspondent of the New Orleans Delta writes: I learn that it has been arranged to import into Cuba, in the least time practicable, from 25,000 to 75,000 free Africans, under contracts for twelve years' service. If this business is once commenced, by introductions under contracts, which, it is said, have been authorized by competent authority, it will be continued

as long as sugar cane is one of the staples of Cuba.

It is said that the British Government has decided on providing Dr. Livingstone with a new steamer, for the purpose of enabling him to carry out his exploration of the Zambesi. It is also said that Mr Gladstone has appropriated a sum of £2,500 to the further exploration of the great Nyanza chain of lakes.

THE FREE NEGRO BILL DEFEATED IN MISSISSIPPI.—We learn from the Memphis Appeal that the bill for the expulsion of free negroes from the State, which passed the Mississippi House of Representatives, was defeated in the Senate.

Hon. JOSIAH LITTLE, recently deceased, of this city, left an estate of about one hundred thousand dollars. Among the legacies are the following public bequests:

Bowdoin College, in stocks, - - -	\$3,200
Bangor Theological Seminary, - - -	3,200
For the benefit of agriculture, - - -	3,200
Am. Board of Com. Foreign Miss. 1,000	
Am. Home Missionary Society, - - -	1,000
American Education Society, - - -	1,000
American Bible Society, - - -	500
American Colonization Society, - - -	500
Tract Society, Boston, - - -	500
Belleville Congregational Society, 1,200	
For repairs on Meeting House, - - -	500

The first three legatees, viz., Bowdoin College, Bangor Seminary, and Agriculture, are residuary legatees, with a trust fund for the benefit of the family, and will therefore eventually receive larger sums than are named above.

A large portion of his estate is left in trust; twenty-five thousand dollars so to remain to constitute a fund for the benefit

of his relatives, descendants of his father, who may need assistance.—*Newburyport Herald*.

THE CAPTURED SLAYER AT KEY WEST.

We have already stated that the United States steamer Mohawk, Lieut. Commanding Craven, arrived at Key West on the 30th ultimo, with a slaver, an American clipper-built bark, called the Wildfire, about 300 tons, and eight years old. The Wildfire cleared from New York on the 16th of last December, Stanhope master, for St. Thomas, and sailed from the African coast thirty-six days previous to her capture. She has on board 519 Africans, all quite young, their ages ranging from 8 to 16 years, and were intended for sale in Cuba. They will be landed at Key West as soon as a place can be built for their accommodation. Many of them have been confined in the hold of the vessel so long that they are not able to walk. The Wildfire has a Spanish crew of 15 men. The Spanish captain calls himself Manuel. She has also an American captain, Rathborn, and eight men, (Americans.) The latter pretended to be passengers, but are probably the American crew of the vessel, the bark having a Spanish crew and an American crew. The Africans were taken on board the Wildfire at the Congo river. The crew was to receive \$800 for their portion of the proceeds of the sale of the negroes. When the Wildfire left the African coast there were fourteen American vessels waiting for cargoes of negroes. The bark Williams left eight days before her with 750 on board. Two Spanish armed steamers were also waiting at the Congo river for cargoes of 1,500 negroes each, bound for Cuba. During the trip of the Wildfire from the coast 80 negroes died on board.—*Baltimore Sun*.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society, From the 20th of March to the 20th of April, 1860.

VERMONT.	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$237.15) viz:	
Peacham—Coll. in Cong. Church, \$20.40, D. W. Choate, \$5,	
Mrs. Lydia C. Shedd, \$30, which constitutes Dea. Moses Martin a life member.....	55 40
Fairhaven—Messrs. Adams & Allen, \$10, Hon. William C. Kittredge, C. Reed, \$2 each, Rev. E. W. Hooker, D. D., \$1.....	15 00
Brookfield—Luther Wheatley...	2 00
Brattleboro—Hon. N. B. Williston.....	10 00
Waterbury—J. G. Stimson, \$10, which, and previous donations, constitute Rev. Charles C. Parker a life member.....	10 00
Vermont—A friend to Liberia, \$10, Cash, \$30.....	40 00
Castleton—Calvin Griswold, \$20, C. S. Sherman, \$10, which, and previous donations, constitute him a life member; C. M. Willard, Benjamin F. Adams,	

\$5 each, James Adams, James Adams, jr.; Harney Griswold, Zamri Howe, \$3 each, William C. Guernsey, H. Westover, E. A. & H. O. Higby, Dr. Joseph Perkins, \$2 each, Rev. E. J. Hallock, B. W. Burt, William Moulton, Spencer & Wyatt, Rev. A. Hyde, L. W. Preston, H. Ellis, G. Buel, T. W. Rice, Mrs. C. Ainsworth, Mrs. James Hope, \$1 each... Woodstock—S. Woodward, J. Converse, N. Williams, \$5 each; Charles P. Marsh, N. Cushing, Mrs. J. Collamer, \$3 each; David Pierce, Miss Gardiner, G. Henry, N. Haskell, E. Johnson, Mrs. O. Billings, Mrs. Charles Dana, James Barrett, \$1 each, Jacob Fisher, J. B. Parker, 50 cents each, Mrs. G. N. Bailey, 25 cents.....	71 00	Perrysburg—Stephen R. Hall, \$5, John V. Smith, \$10, Rev. Edwin Hall, \$5, Mary Farmer, \$2.....	22 00
MASSACHUSETTS.	33 75	Dayton—E. N. Parks, \$5, Lydia L. Parks, \$5.....	10 00
Received by Mass. Col. Society, as returned by Rev. Joseph Tracy, treasurer— Billerica—to constitute Rev. Norwood Damin a life member of the A. C. S., \$30.....	237 15	Cattaraugus—Rev. Clark Holmes, \$5, Hon. J. P. Darling, \$5.....	10 00
CONNECTICUT.	30 00	Leon—Rev. James Baily, \$1; A friend, \$1.....	2 00
By Rev. John Orcutt : Hartford—Austin Dunham, \$25, Lucius Barber, \$20, Rev. Francis Hall, \$10, Theo. K. Brace, Job Allyn, E. Taylor, E. T. Smith, Woodruff & Beach, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Chester Adams, David Clark, Mrs. Col. Colt, G. W. Moore, C. H. Brainard, Mrs. Thomas Day, Charles Hosmer, each \$5; J. W. Bell, Mrs. C. F. Bond, Seth Terry, Albert Day, E. Fessenden, each \$3; Mrs. A. W. Butler, P. Jewell, Mrs. William Ely, Albert F. Day, Charles Benton, each \$2; M. Gross, Cash, N. Hollister, H. W. Taylor, A. D. Enson, H. Benton, A. K. Skinner, S. P. Kendall, G. B. Corning, N. Harris, each \$1.....	155 00	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Miscellaneous.....	61 00 473 63
NEW YORK.	10 00	VIRGINIA.	
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$61) viz: Winchester—Estate of Margaret Wood, dec'd, being residue of same transmitted by Mr. Jos. Branson, Ex'r.....	10 00	GEORGIA.	
OHIO.		Augusta—Miss H. B. Longstreet, 10 00	
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$16.25) viz: Madison—B. O. Plimpton	10 00	OHIO.	
Dover—Selden Osbourne, \$2.50, Clark Williams, Sylvanus Crockett, and Thomas Hewit, each \$1, Sherman Osbourne, 25 cents, William Saddler, 50 cents.....	6 25	By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$406) viz: Cincinnati—Captain Strader, to constitute the Rev. Kingston Goddard, D. D., a life member, \$30, L. Anderson, G. K. Shoenerberger, J. Shilllets, each \$50, W. S. Groesbeck, J. H. Groesbeck, R. W. Burnet, each \$25; Miss Maria Overaker, \$30, Mrs. Jacob Burnet, \$15, J. C. Culbertson, W. W. Scarborough, each \$10, Judge Leavitt, William Smith, Rob. Moore, George C. Miller & Sons, J. M. Johnston, Thomas McGeekin, for 5th Miss. Society, each \$5, E. Morgan, Mrs. Hart, each \$1.....	16 25
Xenia—James C. McMillan, E. Miller, each \$5, Dr. McMillan, \$3, M. Corry, G. L.	352 00	Columbus—Dr. Goodale, Joseph Ridgway, each \$10, J. W. Andrews, \$5, Mrs. N. H. Swayne, J. N. Whiting, each \$3, Thomas Moodie, \$2, Mrs. Marian Woods, W. G. DeShler, G. F. O'Hara, each \$1..	36 00

Paine, A. Trader, T.P. Townsly, Rev. W. F. Findle, each \$1.....	18 00	VERMONT.—By Rev. F. Butler: <i>Woodstock</i> —Oel Billings, \$1, to April, '61, Lyndon A. Marsh, \$1 to Jan. '61. <i>Rutland</i> —L. Daniels, \$5 in full, O. L. Robbins, \$7 in full. <i>Vergennes</i> —Hon. G. W. Grandy, \$3, to April, '60, Hon. P. C. Tucker, \$2 to April, '60. <i>McIndoe's Falls</i> —Rev. M. B. Bradford, \$1 to Jan. '61. \$20 00
By Rev. L. B. Castle, of West View, Ohio:	406 00	<i>Jericho Centre</i> —L. L. Lane, \$3 for himself and \$3.50 for A. Lee. <i>West Milton</i> —Elijah Herrick, in full, \$5. <i>West Topsham</i> —Roswell M. Bill, to Jan. '60, \$4. <i>Charlotte</i> —Chas. McNeil, \$3. <i>North Thetford</i> —W. B. Latham, to Jan. '62, \$3—\$21.50. 41 50
Rev. Mr. Pierce, \$3, Mr. Clarke, \$1, Mary Turner, 50 cents, Mr. Mallory, 25 cents, Some persons not remembered, \$1.25, Rev. Mr. Owen, \$1.....	7 00	
	429 25	
INDIANA.		
<i>Manchester</i> —Mrs. Martha Wicks By Rev. J. Orcutt, (\$9) viz: <i>Indianapolis</i> —James N. Ray, \$5, Mrs. M. Gwin, \$3, Mrs. Alice Barber, \$1.....	10 00	MASSACHUSETTS.—Received by the Massachusetts Col. Society, as returned by Rev. Joseph Tracy, treasurer: <i>Springfield</i> —Josiah Hooker, on account, to 1860, \$2, E. Palmer, \$2, Simon Smith, in full, \$3. <i>Plymouth</i> —Edward Bartlett, \$1. <i>Boston</i> —C. C. Burr, \$1. <i>Harvard</i> —Dea. J. N. Stone, on account, \$2. <i>Hingham</i> —Morris Fearing, \$1. <i>Lowell</i> —James B. Carney, \$1, W. S. Southworth, \$1. <i>New Bedford</i> —Simpson Hart, \$2. <i>Andover</i> —Mrs. Dea. M. Newmann, \$3. <i>Chestnut</i> —Mrs. Cynthia Powers, \$2. 21 00
<i>Port Gibson</i> —Proceeds of lands left the American Colonization Society, by late Captain Rose, sold for \$1,000—\$500 Cash, less costs & exp., 186.30	313 70	
and \$500 payable 1 Jan. '61.		
Mrs. C. Young	100 00	
	413 70	
FOR REPOSITORY.		
MAINE.— <i>Machias</i> —E. W. Porter, \$2. <i>Dennysville</i> —N. S. Allen, to Oct. '61, \$3. <i>Calais</i> —F. Swan, to Oct. '61, \$2. <i>Fryeburg</i> —Isaiah Warner, in full, \$2, John Evans, in full, \$5. <i>South Paris</i> —A. Hall, in full, \$3.50. <i>Bath</i> —Moses Riggs, to May, '60, \$4. 21 50		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Ridge</i> —J. B. Breed, to June, '60, \$4. <i>Claremont</i> —Simeon Ide, to Aug. '60, \$2. <i>Meriden</i> —Dan'l Morrell, to Dec. '60, \$3. <i>Conway</i> —Z. Cutler, in full, \$1. <i>Francetown</i> —Levielle Starrett, in full, \$1.25, M. W. Eaton, to Oct. '60, \$3. <i>Paper Mill Village</i> —Samuel Craigin, in full, \$1. <i>Meredith Village</i> —J. W. Lang, in full, \$3. <i>Franklin</i> —Daniel Barnard, to 1859, \$3. <i>Wolborough</i> —Thomas Rusk and Samuel Nudd, each \$1. <i>Concord</i> —J. Low, in full, \$3. <i>North Haverhill</i> —N. M. Swazey, in full, \$1.50.....		
	27 25	
Total Repository.....	133 25	
Donations.....	1,041 40	
* Miscellaneous.....	473 63	
Legacies.....	2,188 88	
Aggregate Amount.....	\$3,837 16	

* Of this, \$166.13 should have been entered in March number.

June 1, 1860.